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Species peculiaris, ab *H. typhae* (Fuck.) Sacc. omnino diversa. Conidia mutica, sed a basidio liberate hinc v. utrinque maculam mucosam emittere videntur.

HELICOMYCES CINEREUS Peck. Lyndonville, N. Y., Dr. C. E. Fairman, no. 52.

ZYGODESMUS AVELLANEUS Saccardo sp. nov.

Effusis, velutinis, avellaneo-olivaceis; hyphis varie intricatis, ramosis, crassiusculis, dilute flavidis, septatis, 9-11 μ diam. articulis interdum gibbis v. inflatulis, rarius apice subrotundatis; conidiis acro-pleurogenis, globisis, minute asperulis, dilute melleis.

Hab. in cortice emortuo Pruni serotinae, Lyndonville, N. Y., Apr. 1906, Dr. C. E. Fairman, no. 46.

Affinis *Z. fulvo* var. olivascent. Sacc. differt praecipue hyphis etiam fertilibus multo crassioribus, nempe 91-11 μ, nec 5-7 μ et colore.

ASCOMYCETES AND LOWER FUNGI.

GUY WEST WILSON AND FRED. JAY SEAVER.

It is the intention of the writers to issue, as material accumulates, exsiccati of fungi under the above title, the scope of the work being limited to Ascomycetes, Deuteromycetes and Phycomycetes. This material will be issued in unbound fascicles of twenty-five numbers each. The following is an annotated list of the contents of the first fascicle:

1. CHLOROSPLENIUM CHLORA (Schw.) Massee.

Peziza chlora Schweinitz, Syn. Fung. Car. Sup., 96. 1822.
Chlorosplenium schweinitzii Fries, Summa Veg. Scand., 356. 1849.
Chlorosplenium chlora (Schw.) Massee, Jour. Linn. Soc., 35:116. 1901.

Plants externally bright yellow; hymenium dull becoming green. The genus *Chlorosplenium* was founded by Fries on *C. schweinitzii* which is synonymous with this species.

2. DERMATEA OLIVASCENS Rehm, Ascomycetes, 1686.

The material issued under this number is a part of the type collection. The species is close to *Dermatea crataegicola* Durand. On branches of *Crataegus* sp. apparently dead but still on the tree.

3. DIAPORTHE PARASITICA Murrill, Torreya 6:189. f. 2. 1906.

This is the only parasitic species of the genus. It is rapidly destroying the Chestnut trees, both old and young, in the infested region which is known to extend as far south as Virginia and probably farther.

4. FUMAGO VAGENS Pers. Myc. Eur. 1:9. 1822.

On leaves of *Quercus* sp.

5. GLONIOPSIS SMILACIS (Schw.) n. n.

Hysterium smilacis Schweinitz Syn. Fung. Car. Sup., 23. 1822.
Hypoderma smilacis (Schw.) Sacc., Syll. Fung. 2:789. 1883.
Hysterographium smilacis (Schw.) Ellis & Everhart, N. Am. Pyrenom. 709. 1892.

Common on dead stems of *Smilax*.

6. GLONIUM STELLATUM Muhlenberg; Schw. Syn. Fung. Car. 24. 1822.

Specimens issued were abundant on old butternut wood.

7. GLOESPORIUM VENETUM Speg., Michelia 1:477. 1879.

Gloesporium necator Ellis & Everhart, Jour. Myc. 3:129. 1887.

The first report of this species in America was from Illinois. It has later been reported from almost the entire region in which the raspberry is cultivated. While usually not considered destructive, it is locally a serious pest.

8. HENDERSONIA STAPHYLEAE Ellis & Everhart, Jour. Myc. 1:151. 1885.

This species occurs on the young, dead twigs of *Staphylea trifoliata*. During the spring of 1907 it was found to be common.

9. HYPODERMA COMMUNE (Fries) Duby.

Hysterium commune Fries, Syst. Myc. 2:589. 1823.
Hypoderma commune Duby, Mem. Soc. Phys. Hist. Geneva, 16:41. 1861.

The plants of this species form elongated smooth, shining patches on the stems of herbaceous plants. The lips usually remain tightly closed but often spread so as to show the lighter colored disc.

10. HYPOXYLON SASSAFRAS (Schw.) Berkeley.

Sphaeria sassafras Schweinitz, Syn. Fung. Car. Sup. 10. 1822.
Hypoxylon sassafras Berkeley, Grevillea, 4:52. 1875.

The perithecia are large and either single or confluent. On dead branches of *Sassafras.*

11. HYSTEROGRAPHIUM MORI (Schw.) Rehm.

Hysterium mori Schweintiz, Syn. Fung. Am. Bor. 244. 1832.
Hysterographium mori (Schw.) Rehm. Ascomycetes 363. 1877.

This is a very common and variable species. The specimens issued here occur on decorticated wood of *Gleditschia.* The plants are often very thickly crowded and mostly parallel with the grain of the wood.

12. HYSTEROPATELLA PROSTII (Duby) Rehm.

Hysterium prostii Duby, Bot. Gall, 2:79. 1830.
Hysteropatella prostii (Duby) Rehm. Rabenh., Krypt-Flora, 1^3:367. (Ed. 2.) 1896.

Plants usually scattered and with the lips widely gaping. The plants occur on either side of the young fallen bark of (elm?).

13. MELASMIA GLEDITSCHIAE Ellis & Everhart, Jour. Myc., 4:45. 1888.

Leptrostroma hypophylla Berk. & Rav., Ravenel, Fungi Carol. Exs. 3:45. 1855.
Melasmia hypophylla P. Sydow, in Sacc. Syll. Fung. 10:419. 1892.

On leaves of Gleditschia triacanthos.

14. MICROSPHAERA SYMPHORICARPI E. C. Howe, Bull. Torrey Club, 5:3. 1874.

Salmon considers this as a form of *M. diffusa* Cooke & Peck, but American mycologists have usually accorded specific rank to both.

15. MOLLISIA DEHNII (Rabenh.) Karsten.

Peziza dehnii Rabenhorst, Bot. Zeitung, 1:12. 1843.
Mollisia dehnii (Rabenh.) Karsten, Myc. Fenn. 1:206. 1871.

Plants occur in abundance on the stems and leaves of *Potentilla norvegica* and related species.

16. Nectria peziza (Tode) Fries.

Sphaeria peziza Tode, Fungi Meckl. Sel. 2:46. 1791.
Nectria peziza (Tode) Fries, Summa Veg. Scand. 388. 1849.

Plants bright orange-red, soft, nearly globose, collapsing from above so as to become cup-shaped and very closely resembling a cup-fungus. Rather common but usually not abundant on old rotten wood and occasionally on bark.

17. Nectria purpurea (Linn.) n. n.

Tremella purpurea Linn. Sp. Plant., 2:1158. 1753.
Tubercularia vulgaris Tode, Fungi Meckl., 1:18. 1790.
Sphaeria cinnabarina Tode, Fungi Meckl., 2.9. 1791.
Nectria cinnabarina (Tode) Fries, Summa Veg. Scand., 388. 1849.

One of the most common and variable species of the order *Hypocreales*. On branches of various kinds of trees and shrubs.

18. Peronospora corydalis de Bary, Ann. Sci. Nat., IV, 20:111. 1863.

Both *Bicuculla canadensis* and *B. cucullata* were growing together in the ravine where this material was collected but careful search failed to locate a single infected plant of the latter species.

19. Phyllosticta fraxinicola (Curr.) Sacc. Syll. Fung., 3:21. 1884.

Sphaeria (Depazea) *fraxinicola* Currey, Trans. Linn. Soc., 22:333. 1857.
Phyllosticta fraxini Ellis & Martin, Am. Nat., 18:189. 1884.
Phyllosticta fraxinicola (Curr.) Sacc. Syll. Fung. 3:21. 1884.

The infected spots are very variable in color, usually with a pronounced reddish margin, but frequently grading imperceptably into the healthy green portions of the leaf. All intermediate variations occur.

20. Phyllosticta liriodendri Thüm., Jour. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat., 1878.

Phyllosticta liriodendri Cooke, Grevillea, 12:26. 1883.
Phyllosticta liriodendrica Cooke; Sacc. Syll. Fung. 3:30. 1884.
Phyllosticta circumvallata Winter, Jour. Myc., 1:123. 1885.

Phyllosticta tulipifera Passer. Real. Acad. Linecei Rend, 4. 1888.

The names cited in the synonymy of this species are all based on material collected from the same host in different countries. The first came from Portugal, the second from South Carolina, the third is merely a renaming of the second, the fourth is from Missouri, and the last from Italy. The only points of difference which are emphasized by the descriptions are the size of the spots, the color of their margin, and such minor discrepancies in spore measurements as are to be expected. The gross characters are too variable to be of primary taxonomic value, while the spore measurements of these descriptions present less variation than is found in a single collection of material in quantity.

21. PHYLLOSTICTA SASSAFRAS Cooke, Grevillea, 12:26. 1883.

This species was originally described from material collected in South Carolina by Ravenel and sent to Cooke for identification and distribution. In their paper on the genus Ellis & Everhart say of this species: "All the specimens are sterile and the species must be considered doubtful" (N. Am. Phyllostictas 44). The present material contains an abundance of very minute spores which conform well to the original measurements.

22. RHYTISMA ANDROMEDAE-LIGUSTRINAE (Schw.) n. n.

Xyloma andromedae-ligustrinae Schw. Syn. Fung. Car. 26. 1822.

Rhytisma decolorans Fries, Syst. Myc., 2:567. 1822.

This is a very poorly understood species which is probably more closely related to *Discomycopsis rhytismoides* J. Müll. than to the species with which it is usually associated.

23. ROSELLINIA AQUILA (Fries) de Notaris.

Sphaeria aquila Fries, Syst. Myc., 2:442. 1828.

Rosellinia aquila (Fries) de Notaris, Sferiacei Ital. 1:21. 1863.

Perithecia large, seated in a byssoid stroma. On dead branches.

24. SPHAEROPSIS ALNICOLA Peck. Ann. Rep. N. Y. St. Mus. Nat. Hist. 38:95. 1885.

The material agrees in gross appearance and spore characters with the present species and differs from *S. betulae* Cooke in its much smaller spores.

25. VERMICULARIA PETIOLICOLA Brun., Ann. Soc. Sci. Nat. Inf. 26:39. 1890.

The present collection of material is slightly darker than the description calls for but otherwise it agrees well.